## THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES.

DAILY AND WEEKLY. THE OLDEST PAPER IN KANSAS.

Official Paper of the City and County. DAILY:

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\*\* All letters should be addressed to

### STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS D. P. LOWE, of Bourbon.

JAMES M. HARVEY, of Riley.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: P. P. ELDER, of Franklin.

POR JUSTICE SUPREME COURT: D. J. BREWER, of Leavenworth.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

W. H. SMALLWOOD, of Doniphan. POR AUDITOR:

A. THOMAN, of Douglas. BOR TREASURER

JOSIAH E. HAYES, of Johnson POR ATTORNEY GENERAL

A. L. WILLIAMS, of Shawnee

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION H. D. McCARTY, of Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH POST-OFFICE AND CUSTON HOUSE.

It is a well known fact that Congres ready to support an appropriation for a Post-Office in Leavenworth had it not been for the opposition the proposition received from the Kansas delegation in Washington -principally Sid. Clarke. It was the sam Black Bob patriot who opposed the holding here of any terms of the United States Court. although demanded by the bench and bar, and by all localities.

Judge Lowe has already given his word that he will secure these just measures-and the word of D. P. Lowe is the promise of an honest man, and means just what it is given for. No locality in the State objects to these appropriations in our behalf, and never has. On the contrary, there is a universal feeling of pride for Leavenworth all over Kansas, and every citizen is proud of her Lowe has always had this feeling, and the interest he now takes in us is not born of his candidacy, and is not a politician's pledge. He knows how large a tax. State and National, is paid by our city, and that the building up of a metropolis here will enure to the riches and the advantage of

As intelligent, influential and public spirited Democrats as we have here have already told us that they should vote for Lowe and Harvey. They know that no good is accomplished by throwing away votes; they know that Harvey and Lowe will be elected by immense majorities, and they know that Harvey and Lowe, like the rest of us, are only human, and that they cannot help feeling more cordially towards a city when the Free State men first took up arms some of our Democratic neighbors to the and county that have sustained them by an overwhelming vote. That is the clear duty of Leavenworth now-of the Democrats as well as the Republicans. The expenditure of half a million dollars here is a fact of sufficient importance to

At the last Presidential election we used Democrats listened to it, and many of them voted for him. We said that Grant and Sherman were together; that they were friends of Leavenworth; that they had proposed to make large approprlations at Fort Leavenworth; and that they would feel better if they saw a handsome majority here. It was given, and every prediction proved true. Sherman was made General, and more than two hundred thousand dollars have already been expended in improvements at Fort Leavenworth-going into the pockets of our mechanics and citizens-and the work is not yet half done.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Topeka to-day, and we trust that it will find nominees for Governor and Congressman in some other County than Leavenworth. We do not need them. They cannot aid the Democrats in any way. This County is Republican by several hundred majority. Our County can gain great benefits by giving Lowe and Harvey the handsomest majority of any County in the State. Prudence, good sense, interest and reason unite in saying that we should do so.

# SLIGHTLY MISTAKES.

Our calculations on the State convention have been proven very incorrect by the result. We got some very unreliable des-patches. The despatches, apparently from good sources, that "Northern Kansas is sol-id for Clarke," led us to make some great istakes in our calculations.-

The Tribunc published, one morning last week, a telegram from Leavenworth which said: "Wilder is publishing false despatches in the Leavenworth TIMES. We paid no at tention to the charge, not thinking it worthy of denial. We may say now that our despatches were not only all genuine, but the statements and predictions made were true. The Tribune claimed fifty-five majority in the Convention for Clarke. The fact was that Clarke had seventy-seven votes out of one hundred and ninety-eight. "Very incorrect." "Great mistakes." "Wholly un-

The Government of France. The following is a corrected list of members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Defence Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pages, Glais-Binoin, Pellatan, Ernest Picard, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice. Isaac Cremieux: Minister of Interior, Leon Gambetta: Minister of Finance, Ernest Picard: Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Dorian; Minis ter of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superin tendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee

A LADY, over the signature of "A Woman," writes to the Cincinnati Chronicle deprecating evils which she believes will arise from an ordinance recently passed by that city's Board of Aldermen, and which would regulate and restrict the social evil. She says that the Board has acted unwisely in requiring only the registration of female prostitutes; she would have "male prostitutes" registered also, in order that trusting wives

nance which will compel the good and pure | Empire which he misgoverned. to pay for keeping the bad and impure in good health.

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE

We are informed that, before the meeting of the State Convention, Sid. Clarke had selecpledged to support him for the U. S. Senate. If this is true, the people of those districts cannot be too cautious in voting for these hired retainers. We know that, in Clarke's own notorious Wholly Unreliable Worden. We circumstances financially. do not know the character of the other men on the ticket, but it would certainly be a the State Senate. His nomination is valuable as a warning. It shows to what a wretched plight the whole State would have been reduced had not Sid. Clarke been debeen led and controlled by Speer and Worden. Douglas County needs no advice from us, but she must know that the whole State will spurn her claims as long as she puts poor tools like Worden forward as the representatives and leaders of her twenty thous will give the city really over 175,000, an in and citizens. Not thus would we see the historic valor of the past shamed and disgraced by the present.

A United States Senator who will hold his seat for six years will be elected by the Leg- from the St. Joseph district. islature which is soon to be chosen. If this Senator represents the honest people of the State he will co-operate with our Congressman, Judge Lowe, and they will paralyze effigy every time he comes to Topeka. old Pomeroy before the first of next February. They will end forever the Pomerov-Speer-Clarke regime, and revolutionize the politics of the State by putting it on a basis of honor and manhood. That such will be the result we have no doubt whatever, but the work must be begun by the people now, to-day. There is not an hour to lose. Clarke and Pomeroy are both in the State, and travelling over the State. They are in power; they have money; they have all the patronage; they have some five or six hundred ppointees in Kansas to-day.

This immense power can only be beaten now as it was in electing delegates to the State Convention. The people must rise en masse. Not a single doubtful man must be permitted to go to the Legislature. Not one. Candidates must be pledged and instructed up to the hilt. No more selling out. No more buying up Legislatures. No more wholesale, bribery to the tune of fifty or one hundred thousand dol-

Sid, Clarke is still a candidate, and boasts that he can be elected. Pomerov is still his friend, and still ready to sweat for him. growth and prosperity, as the citizen of They expect to make barter of the Legisla-Illinois is of Chicago, or as Pennsylvania is of Philadelphia. Judge ture. Can they do it? Will you permit it?

The game was tried with the State Convention, but it did not win. Money was of-very favorably by the masses of our citizens. fered for votes, offices were promised, and pledges were made to change the location of direct advantage to them will be so great Land Offices in order to secure votes from anti-Clarke delegates. Pomerov said in the presence of Geo, C. Crowther.

"I have come here to purchase Mr. Clarke's nomination, and I shall do it." But as fast as these promises were made and these bribes offered, every person who had been thus approached came into the antitember, 1870, was a grand and historic day, persons. Our popular postmaster, Chris Moser, still runs his blacksmith shop and and deserves to be as memorable as the day

Convention is bought up by political thieves thinking of before you vote—it is worth tell-ing to your neighbor and getting his vote but we will redeem and reform it. Our TIMES to be all that it claims, and more too. children shall not say of us that we left them a profligate and debauched inheritance. this same argument in regard to Gen. Grant. Other States shall not say of us: 'You whipquered the traitors, but you cared more for

money than honor, and you sold your souls to political corruptionists.'"

The revolution has come, and come grandly. It must be continued through all the glad and glorious future. But remember the Legislature! Every vote will count. Send a true man, not a liar, not a thief, not a shyster, not a man who wants to go to Topeka to make money, to betray you for a dirty bribe. Watch every man; pledge and instruct every man. And if caucuses are controlled by scoundrels, spurn and bolt the caucus!

bers that have always borne it down and kept it in the ranks of old fogyism, we have fewer aspirants for official honors than ever before, contrary to all reasonable expectations. The greatest interest and activity prevails, tempered by the best of feeling and a supreme desire to unite Leavenworth City and County upon some policy that will secure us full recognition in Congress, where the consideration of our interests has so long been a stranger. All politicians who have heretofore been in the front ranks and kept it in the ranks of old fogyism, we have fewer aspirants for official honors than ever before, contrary to all reasonable expectations. The greatest interest and activity prevails, tempered by the best of feeling and a supreme desire to unite Leavenworth City and County upon some policy that will secure us full recognition in Congress, where the consideration of our interests has so long been a stranger. All politicians who have heretofore been in the front ranks and kept it in the ranks of old fogyism, we have fewer aspirants for official honors than ever before, contrary to all reasonable expectations. The greatest interest and activity prevails, tempered by the best of feeling and a supreme desire to unite Leavenworth City and County and Coun

(Ga.) Chronicle—thus explains the course to strongest and best men must come now, and be pursued in regard to the Fifteenth Amend- will be elected to act upon a platform adopt-Ga.) Chronicle—thus explains the course to

"We should avoid the appearance of hos-tility to this infamous amendment, at least until we are in a position to secure its abol-ishment, or have it declared inoperative by competent authority. This course is earnest-ly recommended on the score of future party

"So act that the North shall believe that we accept the Fifteenth Amendment; when we get power it shall be declared inoperative." is the maxim now offered for Democratic

THE Arizonian says the record of atrocities committed during the past two weeks stands unparalleled in the history of Arizona. From the 7th to the 12th of August ten men have been murdered, one wounded and property to the value of over \$10,000 destroyed by the Indians.

THE railroads of the United States nearly equal in extent and cost those of all the rest of the world. At the close of this year, their aggregate length will be nearly, if not quite 50,000 miles, and their total cost hardly less than \$2,500,000,000—a sum which exceeds the present amount of our vast National Debt.

writes that in the three counties of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin, Illinois, there is an aggregate of over 300,000 acres of corn, bushels to the acre, or an aggregate of 15,-

CENSUS returns from forty-eight counties in Illinois show an aggregate population of 963,135 against 655,479 in 1860, an increase of about 47 per cent. The northern districts

able to know whether or not the men in wants must be pretty well looked after. Sur whom they trust are faithless, filthy, and rounded as he is by his personal sycophan She says, moreover, that the who vie with one another in their attentions phrase "to keep this great evil within he cannot, nevertheless, forget the disaster ounds' means only to keep it within the he has brought upon a great people. He ounds of secrecy, and she calls upon all may console himself with the thought, howministers of the gospel and the "men of Cin- ever, that he was the unwitting cause of the cinnati" generally to cry out agaist the ordi- creation of a new Republic in place of the

IT is reported that the ex-Emperor Louis Napolen recently purchased, through his agents, an estate in Kent, England, and that he has invested in British and other solid securities about thirty millions of dollars ted about thirty candidates for the Legislature and has an annual income of about half million from his investments in the English funds alone, with 23 much more from investments in other countries, the United State included. If the report be true, Napoleon County, a ticket was made up headed by the although a prisoner, is in tolerably good

MANY a true word is said to be spoken disgrace to Douglas County and to the whole jest, and considerable unpalpatable truth is State to elect such a creature as Worden to as frequently developed quite unwittingly A Democratic speaker in recently urgin the claims of a police justice of New York for the nomination of sheriff, referred to his favorite as one "who has served you so long feated. Our party and State would have on a justice's bench, where he has been brought into immediate contact with you

THE population of Pittsburg proper is 86. 254; Allegheny City and South Side boroughs will approximate 90,000, which

crease since 1858 of over 50 per cent. I. C. PARKER is nominated over J. F. Asper, by one vote, as member of Congre-

THE Topeka Independent says no good can possibly result from burning Pomeroy

# ITEMS FROM PLEASANT RIDGE.

To the Elitor of The Leavenworth Times: This has been a great year for the farmer f this portion of Leavenworth county. Such fine crops they have never before raised, and it is to be inferred that they feel glad. Taken all in all, this has been the finest season for the products of the farm known in Kansas since its settlement by white people. Rain was so distributed that, while corn suffered no injury, sufficient dry weather came on in harvest time to allow all grain to be cared for nicely. If any person should wish to see the "garden-spot of the west," he should lose no time in visiting the far-famed Salt

All stock-raisers, for a few years past, have been dispensing with common breeds as rapidly as possible, and securing the finest in the country. This part of Kansas has about thrown off the "new dress," and is rapidly ssuming the garb worn by the older States. Our most extensive dealers in stock, at present, are Joel Hiatt, Esq., and Mr. William Buchanan. They have been engaged in the business for several years, and are among the but they know that it is needed to help Leavenworth, and that what helps here, at least indirectly, helps them. They expect— and naturally too—that a station will be located six or seven miles from the city for their convenience. A fair regard by the company for the reasonable desires of the people along the line in the way of these commodations will secure their cordial co-operation in the construction of the road postoffice under one roof, the croakings against the Ruffians, or as the day when the Kansas soldiers captured the first Rebel flag.

The honest and virtuous people arose in their majesty and said: "This shame shall endure no longer. We will not live in a settled. Mr. Moser believes in "The Leading Dense" for within the majesty and said: "This shame shall endure no longer. We will not live in a settled. Mr. Moser believes in "The Leading Dense for our Democratic neighbors to the contrary notwithstanding. They thought this was a terrible want of dignity, "but it had to go." If he had selected a saloon, there would have been no difficulty in figuration of the contrary notwithstanding. They thought this was a terrible want of dignity, "but it had to go." If he had selected a saloon, there would have been no difficulty in figuration of the contrary notwithstanding. State where every Legislature and every two he has taken in more than twenty new subscribers, a great many of them Demo Politically speaking, the admission of fifty lately disfranchised, loyal Republican in the township to the privileges of voter has not made fools of the white member ped the pro-slavery hordes, and you con- of the party. Now that we have a chance to to redeem the township from the old mem-bers that have always borne it down and kept

> ed by the people before a nomination.
>
> Mr. Coffin, it is undestood, desires the Mr. Comn, it is undestood, desires the nomination for Representative, while a great many are urging the claims of Dr. J. F. Hathaway, and Mr. W. F. Goble. The latter gentlemen refuse to become candidates of their own motion for the nomination, and

plus the State Senate, to control this winter, for United States Senator that he would have

From Superintendent Hong.

to the Editor of the Times: We know nothing of the exceptions alle ded to in the enclosed slip taken from THE TIMES this day. By the orders of Government the civil service is not operative off the reservations, and the military service is inknown no occasion for military service "suppress serious difficulty" where reluctance has been shown to its exercise. Our which good judges estimate will yield fifty principal need for military aid is to rid the Indian reserves of white intruders, and we have heard no complaints of failure in this

duty on the part of our agents. Respectfully,

Exocu Hoas, Sup't Indian Affairs.

THE census returns of Montana show the entire population of the Territory to be 20,580. To this may be added the Indians living in tribes under charge of Gen. Sully, superintendent, 18,000, making a total population of 38,580.

Mr. Washburne, American Minister, in response to another popular demonstration in Paris, said the French were entitled to expect the largest moral support.

[From the Topuka Commonwealth.]

D. L. Lakin, Esq., Land Commissioner of the A., T. & S. F. railroad company, arrived in the city yesterday, from New York City and Boston, to which points he, in company with Col. Holliday and Superintendent Peter, has been to meet with the eastern directors of the company, to negotiate the first mortgage bonds. A successful negotiation was effected, which necures the immediate building of forty miles of these bonds stipulated that the forty miles should be built in the direction mentioned, to enable the company to penetrate the best cattle range. The directors were in favor of first completing the gap between Topeka and father than the company to penetrate the best cattle range. The directors were in favor of first completing the gap between Topeka and father than the city yesterday, from New York City and Boston, to which points he, in company with Col. Holliday and Superintendent Peter, has been to meet with the eastern directors of the company to negotiate the first mortgage bonds. A successful negotiation was effected, which secures the immediate building of forty miles of the road in a southwesterly direction. The purchasers of these bonds stipulated that the forty miles should be built in the direction mentioned. expect the largest moral support.

NAPOLEON, it would seem, is having a luxurious time of it as a prisoner of King William. Attended by two physicians, six
Nilliam. Attended by two physicians, six-

After a rule extending over a period of anore than eleven hundred years, the da seems at hand when the Pope shall come to exercise temporal power, and when Roms once more becomes the capital of Italy. Ten years ago the greater part of the Papal territory revolted and was annexed to the government of Victor was annexed to the

tory revolted and was annexed to the government of Victor Emanuel. In 1859 the Pope's temporalities covered 15,289 square miles of territory, containing a population of 3,124,668. The revolt of 1860 took away everything but the civil divisions of Roma and Comarca, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone—the whole containing 4,569 square miles and a population of 692,106. Geographically the States of the Church are bounded on the north by Tuscany, on the east by Umbria and Naples, on The following is the concluding portion of speech recently delivered in Indiana, by

The following is the several a speech recently delivered in Indiana, by Vice President Colfax:

The future history of the Republican party can be judged by its past; and its pledges and its acts show what the future will be:

1. It will surely and resolutely maintain of enfranchisement, of reconstruction, of making all citizens equal under the ighteen to fifty miles. The coast line measures about 160 miles, and is in nearly al protection of our supreme law, against all hostile attempts— so that, by the final settlement of these questions, so happily ended and so faithfully to be maintained, the nation shall have stability and peace, and this once exciting issue be regarded as decided for all laces low and often marshy. Although it s broken by numerous bays nearly all are so small and shallow that they are totally unfit

ny, on the east by Umbria and Naples, o

ocks, a theatre and a convict est

outside is a breakwater which protects

hipping from the heavy seas brought i

western gales. For many years Civita Vechia has been a free port, and at one time

and pursues a tortuous course east and south-east to within twenty-five miles of Rome, when it flows mostly south-southwest to the

art of the year.

As a general rule the soil of the country

doubtful, however, if there is any other part of Christian Europe where cultivation is more primitive than here. The principal productions are grapes, clive, silk, rice, to bacco, coriander, anise seeds, manna, sugar cane, indigo and cotton. Live stock is abundant, goats and sheep being in large numbers. They are valued principally for their milk, from which large quantities of cheese are made. In addition to these pro-

ductions there are several manfactories of silk, woollen and hosiery, perfumery, jewelry mosaics, &c.. but none of them can be said to flourish. One great drawback to industry

in the Roman States is the want of goo roads. There is but one short railroad an

the ordinary highways are in very bad co

dition. Communication across the Appenines is exceedingly difficult, and is carrie

on mainly by mules. The present Pontiff has several times exerted himself to carry out

plans of improvement, but has never suc-ceeded in doing anything, principally be-cause of his want of funds and partly from

capital from seeking investments in this part

There is hardly a child in the United States

ignorant of the history of this the most fa-mous city in the world. It would be well

here, however, to correct a false impression which is current with many persons, and

some well informed ones among them. In Rome, and throughout the Roman territory, facilities for education abound to a greater

extent than in any other part of the Conti

nent, excepting France and Germany. At the last census the ratio of educated persons

in Rome was estimated at one to six of the

whole population, which is a better exhibit than in England, where the ratio is as one to eight and a half. There are several univer-

ities and numerous other schools in the ter-

Europe will be swept out of existence. Dur-ing the reign of the Emperor Constantine the Catholic Church began acquiring pro-perty in Rome. In 726 the Popes possessed considerable power and influence. Elected

considerable power and influence. Electe by the popular vote, they had endeared then

selves to the people, who finally paid them that allegiance which had been extended to

the Emperors. When, in 741, the Lombards laid siege to Rome, the Pontifl, Gregory

III., sent an embassy to France implorin the aid of Charles Martel. Subsequentl

Pope Stephen II., obtained the aid of Pepin, who marched an army into Italy, defeated the Lombards and com-

ly on the Adriatic. From this time the

they have always succeeded in regaining

The Defences of Paris.

upon military issues connected with t present war have been better specimens

exclusively from the trading classes, and only 3,000 of these had muskets, many o

then capitulated on terms induced, in part, by dissensions within, and by political as

much as military considerations.

Again, in 1815, after Waterloo, when
Wellington and Blucher, with 150,000 mer

The New York World, whose ut

ent European complications.

ritory, at most of which education is free. Should the States of the Chuach be

nexed to Italy, the oldest government

of Italy.

olitical agitations which have repelle

formed by two large moles,

southwest by the Mediterranean Their greatest extent from north to south about 120 miles, with a breath varying from

small and shallow that they are totally unite for harbor purposes. Civita Vecchia is the single exception, and even that place pos-sesses but few natural advantages as a com-mercial seaport. It has been, however, since 1860 the only seaport held by the Pope, and has served as the principal means of entrance and exit to and from Rome. Civita Vecchia is situated on the Mediter-rances, some thirty-eight miles northwest tional expenses—of the abolition of all need-less offices—of the elevation and improveless offices—of the elevation and improve-ment of the civil service—and of the saving of every possible amount to the people—will go on as faithfully as during the past eigh-

Civita Vecchia is situated on the Mediterranean, some thirty-eight miles northwest of Rome, and contains a population of 7,000 souls. It is surrounded by walls, is well built, and contains numerous convents, churches and hospitals, an arsenal, building Congress; and, as the national obligations diminish, the burdens of taxation, increased as they were during the war, expressly to meet these obligations, will be justly reduced.

4. The debt will be funded at a lower rate of interest, and "having been contracted for the preservation of the Union for all time to come will be extended over a fair region for the preservation of the Union for all time to ever trade or lusiness the many that the preservation of the Union for all time to ever trade or lusiness the many and with soft and subtle ingenuity allure the unwary fly into their parlor.

THEY PLAY UPON THE SYMPATHIES of young girls who are out of employment—of whom thousands may be readily met with daily in the public streets—and by offering such inducements as false pledges of lucrative employment, in what-The Emperor Trajan built the Port. The carried on an extensive trade. Since the dis-memberment of the Papal territory, how-ever, its commerce has been declining, and at the present time its business is compararedemption," lessening largely, without doubt, the present monthly amount of its retively small. Nevertheless, the town has regular steam communication with Marseiles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Greece, Egypt and Turkey. A railroad connects it with Rome.

The physical aspect of the States of the Church is recommendation. doubt, the present monthly amount of its reduction, so that the same generation shall not be required to fight the battles of the Union, and also to pay off the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens needlessly.

5. The revival of our American compared the decidence. Then a few purchases of needed articles of dress suffice to confirm the belief of the sincerity which arises in the mind of the poor girl who is soon to be caught in The MESHES of sin. Clothing is bought by this "kind-hearted philanthropic lady" for the moth, Church is mountainous, save on the seacoast where it is flat and marshy. The principa river is the Tiber, which rises in Tuscany

Mediterranean. In consequence of the diffi-culty of distinguishing the land from the sea the mouth of the Tiber is dangerous to ap-proach, and the danger is increased by the prevalence of thick fogs during the greater possessed of great natural fertility, and, with ordinary care, produces large crops. It is doubtful, however, if there is any other part right—and faithful to every pledge on which it obtained power, a Republican administration and Republican Congress will go forward in the work entrusted to them, and the nation, under their legislation, will go on, prospering and to prosper.

[From Galignani's Messenger.] At the present moment, when the destru tion of that beautiful focus of elegance and fashion, the Parc de Boulogne is more or less seriously spoken of with a view to inst lay before our readers a general view of what it has cost the city since the year 1852. We borrow our figures from the official and nagnificent work entitled "Les Promenade

de Paris," by M. A. Alphand, Chief Civil Engineer and Director of the Public Walks of the Capital.

By the law of the 18th of July, 1852, the Municipality received possession of the Bois de Boulogne from the State, on condition, not only of devoting it to the public, and pierced with a few roads, but also of laying the two lakes, making the islands and rais-ing the hill called Mortemart, crowned with a splendid cedar tree, and overlooking the

sieces of water. The result of these works appeared so isfactory that in 1855 it was resolved to convert the old straight roads into winding ma radamized ones, with gravelled sidewalks for riders, and footpaths under the trees; to dig new lakes, ponds, and rivulets; to make the cascades of the Mare-aux-Biches and Longchamps; to cover all the bare tracts with turf, and plant valuable trees about: to construct Swiss cottages and grottoes; to form the race course of Longchamps, and lastly, to continue the whole Bois de Boulegue to

the Seine. The Park accordingly now contains 846 hectares (2 acres and a half each) instead of 767: viz., wooded, 407; turfed, 273; shrubbed, 29; surface of water, 30; surface of roads, 107. The total amounts to 14,352,000 fr.; viz. 107. The total amounts to 14,352,000fr.; viz.: purchase of houses and ground: 6,878,168fr." labor and accessories, 7,473,83fr. But as building-ground for ornamental villas has already been and more remains to be sold, to the amount of 8,770,365fr., the above total is reduced to 5,572,640fr. Again, the State having contributed 2,110,513fr., toward the cost of the race-course, the whole Bois de Boulogne, as it stands, only leaves to the city an expended capital of 3,462,127fr.

Homesteads for Soldiers. The law passed by Congress at its recent session, granting homestead rights to soldiers and sailors on the alternate reserved sections pelled their king, not only to abandon his design upon Rome, but also to cede to the Pope a great deal of territory, situated prinof railroad lands, is the 25th section of the Army Appropriation bill, approved July 15th, 1870. It is as follows:

Popes became temporal sovereigns, and their territorial possessions were greatly enlarged by Charlemagne after his destruction of the "Sex: 25. And be it further enacted, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, and Lombard monarchy. Ever since the Popes have been the rulers of Rome and a great part of Italy. Repeatedly driven from the city, and despoiled of their temporalities, remained loyal to the Government, and every seaman, marine, and officer, or other person, who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps or nevenue marine, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any Register or Receiver of any land office required by law, be enabled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the milroads or other public works in the United they have always succeeded in regaining possession after intervals of war. In 1860 the first what may be called peaceable spoliation took place, nearly all the foreign Powers advising Pope Pius to acquiesce in the seizure of the greater part of his dominions. Napoleon III recommended him to voluntarily give up everything but Bome. He indignantly rejected this advice, and responded to the violence of the Italian government by excommunicating Victor Emmanuel. He is now, we suppose, powerless to resist what seems to be the inevitable result of the present European complications. public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads or other public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public documents and settlers and settle main, and the acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein pre-scribed; and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and present war have been better specimens of writing than of prophecy, declares Paris to be one of the most formidable strongholds in Europe. The desperate sieges which it withstood during the eras preceding the weapons of modern warfare, and the consolidation of France into an empire, ecessary therefor.

have little weight on the question of its defensibility to-day. When the allies first marched upon Paris, in 1814, the city was defended by only 25,000 troops, of whom 12,000 were National Guards, drawn The Osage Indian Treaty, Commissioners, who, for the past three weeks, have been in consultation with the Osage Indians, arrived here this morning.

The Osages have agreed to accept the Act of to express in words. only 3,000 of these had muskets, many or the rest being armed only with pikes and scythes. Yet this paltry force held 200,000 of the finest troops in the world at bay for two days, slew and wounded a number of the enemy equal to half their own force, and then capitulated on terms induced, in part, Congress, providing for the sale of their lands in Kansas and their removal to the Indian Territory. The Council was attended by all the head men of the nation and a large concourse of white settlers. The best of feeling prevailed, and all seemed pleased pression words.

"This is the work of a man who is now expiating his crimes. But why should not the conqueror be satisfied with the blood of so many victims already sacrificed by this unholy ambition? Why should the King Prussia who declared that he warred not with the result. No presents or other tempta-tions were introduced. The liberality of the bill alone induced them to consent. The Chiefs were very eloquent, and The Chiefs were very eloquent, and showed treaties and medals from the Governin these words:

"It appears to me that, with the force which you and I have under our command at present, the attack on Paris is a matter of great risk. I am convinced that it cannot be made on this side with any hope of success. The army, therefore, must cross the Scine twice, and get into the Bois de Bou-logne before the attack can possibly be made, and, even then, if we succeed, the loss would ogne before the attack can possibly be made, and the control of the loss would say at one dollar and twenty-five cents per as they are courageous. The King mistakes their sentiments if he thinks it is their wish to prolong this frightful batchery and degrade lustrations, it must be remembered that the available Prussian force for the siege of Paris will be from 500,000 to 600,000 men,—a leaves for Washington to-night.

animber three or four times as great as has ever before addynaced upon the city. On the chief hand, it is defended by a force various-ly stated and described, but ranging somewhere from 80,000 to 130,000 effective, but demoralized, men. It is barely possible that the spirit of Victor Hugo's ferce address to the German may be realized in the defence of Paris. If so, it is more likely to intensify the agony than to effect the result.

ASSOCRATED PRESS MERTING.—A meeting of the representatives of the newspapers of the Assocrated Press was held at the Pacific House, last evening, for the propose of the messpapers of the Assocrated Press was held at the Pacific House, last evening, for the propose of the messpapers of the Topeka Record; C. G. Fösser, of the Topeka Record; C. W. Householder and J. F. Kerney, Kansas City Bulker and J. F. Kerney, Kansas City Bulk

that there are about 65,000 head of cattle in the vicinity of Abilone. At an average of \$25, per head, these cattle are worth \$1,-625,000. About 11,000 head have already been shipped, during the present season, to Chicago alone. These cattle were worth in the Abilene market, \$260,000. The large bolk of the shipments are yet to be made, and the trade is to be very active for the next three months. The following may be considered the ruling prices: Beeves—Common, \$20@25; first class cattle 3@41c. Stock Cattle—Yearlings, \$6@7; two-year-olds, \$10@15; three-year-olds and cows,

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

he Procuress—How Young Wome Are Induced to Leave Their Home

New York city is regularly made the de-ot for traffic in the merchandise of the purity who plays with hypocritical skill credulity of the innocent of her o credulity of the innocent of her own sex. It is a well known fact that the proprietors of the palaces of "THE SCARLET WOMEN"

visit this city at regular intervals yearly, from New Orleans and elsewhere in the South and Southwest, in quest of new vic-tims for the devil's grist mill. These vile teen months.

3. The pledge of the last National Republican platform in that "taxation shall be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit," will be faithfully carried out, as already inaugurated by the undivided Republican vote of the recent undivided Republican vote of the recent unwary fly into their parlor.

come, will be extended over a fair period for ever trade or business the unsuspecting may be seeking for work, they enlist dence. Then a few purchases of

preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens needlessly.

5. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of amstered philanthropic lady" for the moth, which is already burning its wings in the scorching glare of the light infernal. The nesty to the fullest limits of the liberal proffer passage—cabin passage—the best accommodate National Republican platform—are dations too—all is paid for by that dear soul

nesty to the fullest limits of the liberal profler of the National Republican platform—are all subjects worthy of, and that will doubtless receive, the fullest consideration and the wisest legislation.

Thus acting—faithful to the country and all its interests—faithful to the Union and its integrity—faithful to the people whose confidence and support has sustained it in all its trials—faithful to its brilliant record for the right—and faithful to every pledge on which A CASE IN POINT has come within the observation of our ut

quitous corps of representatives. It is that of a young girl (in consideration of whom, we withhold the name), a resident of one of the down town wards, who fell into the trap set for her by a notorious courtesan of New Orleans. The girl, who is a compositress by occupation, had been out of employment for a long time, and was much reduced in circumstances, when she was met by Mollie Mitchell, of the Crescent City. This woman who keeps a den of prostitution in that city was on a visit to Gotham in quest of human serchandise, a few weeks ago. She is about fifty years of age, and dresses in a most gandy and costly manner. Her voice is flex-ible, and her impudent hypocrisy is something significant to contemplate. Engaging the girl in conversation she soon discov-

HER IMPECUNIOUS CONDITION. and promised to remedy it by obtaining her doyment in a store in New Orleans, if terprising and nomadic a race, the result Miss-, who is a very pretty, modest apout two million francs upon it in embellishments. This sum was expended in digging pearing young person, about eighteen years of age, the entire support of an aged mother at first declined to accept the proffered pros pect of employment, but subsequently acqui-esced upon hearing the glowing inducements held out by the temptress. Strange to say, she withheld her intentions from her mother,

LEFT HER HOME one Saturday morning in the early part of August, and went on board the Mississippi, which runs between this city and New Orleans. Here she was met by the old monster of iniquity and four other young people of her own sex, who were also inder the maternal care of Mollie Mitchell. Before the seamer left her pier on the North river, a detective boarded the vessel and quietly escorted one of the would-be victims of the hag down the gangylank and ashore. The rescued one had been tracked in time. There was no scene, and the suspicions of the heroine of this episode were not at the the herome of this episode were not at the time awakened to the situation. It was not until the Mississippi had been a couple of days out at sea that Providence came to her rescue and saved her from the very JAWS OF MORAL DEATH.

Her modest and sad demeanor at this period attracted the attention of one of the dicers of the steamer, a really kind-hearted and worthy man, a resident of Brooklyn, who at once took an interest in her welfare, knowing the detestible character of the notorious Mollie Mitchell, in whose company torious Mollie Mitchell, in whose company she was. He decided at once upon she was. He decided at once upon his growing element in Australia, China and course of procedure, and determined to save Japan. We feel quite within bounds, her from the fate which awaited her in the then, in computing the final complete aggreevent of an incarceration in the Tehanpatou-

las street den. Mr. M—n accordingly addressed the girl, and inquired if she knew whither she was bound. She replied that she was going to fill a situation as saleswoman in a store in New Orleans, which that lady, Mrs. Mitchell, had procured for her. When informed of the true character of her soi disant bene-

sor for over the warmen of particular of the man federation of the future. At this most dentially come to her rescue, in the hour of extreme peril, she accepted the proffered passage back to New York upon the return of the Mississippi. During the week that the vessel remained in port she kept herself locked up in her room, and when the day came for the man federation of the future. At this moment we behold the new born giant with fully half a million stalwart, effective soldiers on the soil of France, of whom three hundred passage back to New York upon the return of the Mississippi. During the week that the vessel remained in port she kept herself locked up in her room, and when the day death, sickness and would be cause for the man federation of the future. At this moment we behold the new born giant with fully half a million stalwart, effective soldiers on the soil of France, of whom three hundred thousand are knocking at the gates of Paris, where at least one hundred and fifty thousand more have been swept aside by still new armies of twice that number must-have been her inevitable fate, as it is the fate of hundreds yearly, had she not been singularly favored in the philanthropic sym-pathy excited in her behalf in the mind of a total stranger, the worthy officer of the Adriatic, and re-echoing thence throughout singularly favored in the philanthropic sym-pathy excited in her behalf in the mind of Mississippi, who effected her regue from all the civilized regions of the earth, is heard

Victor Hugo and France. A Paris letter of the 12th says: Yesterday I obtained an interview with Victor Hugo. He has determined to address a special appeal to the American people,

St. Louis, Sept. 14-Vincent Colyer, J.B.

Since you saw me last," he said, "the snows of many years have whitened my head, but years of exile have not deadened my to express in words.

"This is the work of a man who is now turn to my home after an exile of nineteen years. Is it right that we should be slaugh-

"The people of Germany are as humane

Germans was the only response to the many RECENT experiments in opium cultivation solicitations received from every quarter of

THE VICTORS

The German Race and the Territor That it Occupies.

many. If King William would go to Paris, extinguish the republic, put some kind of a king on the threne of France, and then re turn to Berlin in the manner of a good schoolmaster who sits down at his desk after having flogged a mischievous pupil, they very probably would have little to say. But inasmuch as there is a possibility of a vital republic following the present catastrophe, and that King William will not return home without taking trophies with him, and changing the ballance of power in Europe in his favor, they agitate themselves precisely as if in every period they had been [From the New York Herald.] be interpreted), now known as the people of Germany—or, in other terms, the Germans—are a mighty race. We shall not attempt any detailed narrative of the wanderings by rope in his favor, they agitate themselves precisely as if in every period they had been the originators of great historical event or combinations, and yet, if they compare the solitary fact that Napoleon III, occupies at present the residence of his uncle Jerome as a prisoner, with the treaty of Vienna or any other of their late diplomatic transactions, the latter appear so utterly insignificant that they ought to be ashamed of their pretensions to rule the world.

Diplomacy is one of the many mediaval which, in the long succession of ages, stray tribes migrated from Western Asia into Eastern Europe, and, sweeping overthe wide steppes of Russia and the plains of Finlands at length poured down through Scandinavia and, crossing the narrow straits and inlet, which divide Sweden and Zealand from what is now the German mainland, peopled the central region of the old Continent with in-Diplomacy is one of the many mediaval institutions which are becoming extinct.

Theologians, jurists and physicians have had

numerable Teutonic tribes, the ancestors of the modern Germans. The Danish archi-pelago, the island of Rugen, Pomerania, Mecklenburg, Holstein and Northern Prusto become men among men, and step out of the mist and mystery by which they used to surround themselves, in order to keep up with modern society. Diplomatists will sia are dotted everywhere with tumuli in which, besides the bones of the ancient Teuwance, bestees the cones of the archer feature tonic warriors, are found implements and weapons of unmistakable Eastern origin. In many of these relies, which we have personally inspected in the Danish and Swedish museums, bear no slight resemblance to articles of similar use found in the mounds of North America and the ruined mausolea of its object is accomplished the dip may collect the crumbs. Yucatan and Peru.

When Cresar, pursuing his conquests in Gaul, reached the Rhine, he found the vast territory beyond it peopled by some three-score tribes of different names, local manthe historian, gives in the word Germani, the origin of which we give in the first lines of our article. Although the German even of that remote epoch, had a certain fixed civilation, laws and agricultural life, and practised in their sacred Druidical groves a religion that embraced the immortality of the soul, their position as a nationality was undefined, and many centuries clapsed be-fore the ignorance or indifference of the West could peer far enough through the daz-zle of the Roman Empire to discover beyond it, stretching away to the eastward, a mighty race, wondrously endowed with both intellectual and physical power. But a few hundred years have wrought a magical change. The scattered tribes between the Rhine and the Danube have just become transformed into one vast people, still tem-porarily and slightly divided here and there

fessions, what excuse is there for prolonging the struggle? Napoleon made unjust war upon him; Napoleon is utterly discomfitted and his prisoner. We cannot see that any one is to blame for this but Napoleon for undertaking to whip William, or William for not letting him do it. They must arby a foreign boundary line, but spiritually welded together by common blood, a common language, common glory, and comme aspirations.

The Germany of to-day comprises a territory of 4,600 mlles in circuit in its entire neasurement, and an area of 211,000 square niles, without including the eastern range it between them.

Germany was assailed, and she has crushed her assailant. Her safety was improvinces of Prussia not embraced in the old Germanic Confederation, which would periled, but her enemy is now in her power. swell the total to 280,000 square miles. The We think she has a right to insist on reason population of this vast region is about 38,able guarantees against another French at-0,000 souls, which, with the Germans in tack, and perhaps to some compensation for Austria, variously computed at 9,000,000 and 11,000,000, would make the Germanic race in Central Europe number from 47,000,000 to 49,000,000. But this is not the sum the heavy expenditure to which Napoleon subjected her; but she has no right to make France her vasal, nor to subject its capital and all its provinces to the devastations intotal of the family on the elder Continent. separable from war. In short, she ought The Baltic provinces of Russia-viz., Livoeither to propose or to accept reasonable nia, Esthonia, St. Petersburg and Courland —contain about 2,500,000 souls of German kindred, and Alsace and Lorraine, still comterms of peace.

If she undertakes to replace the despot she

has crushed on the throne he has madly subposing part of France, have 2,000,000 more. verted, or in any manner evinces a disposition to protract the war needlessly and with This would increase the aggregate of the Germanic European family to nearly 53,intent to reduce the French to vassalage, the 500,000 souls. Adopting the higher num sympathies so bounteously extended to her by the generous and liberty-loving through bers, and fully considering the matrimonial, business and social alliances of so active, enout Christendom will be wholly withdrawn. will be exposed to the just execuation of But when we have done with the statement of communities recognized as German we have by no means finished the muster roll of German settlement. In France proper there are fully five hundred thousand, in Italy five - England estimates her loss in hay and butter by the drought at \$4,000,000 hundred thousand, in Spain and Portugal two hundred and fifty thousand, in Turkey,

well may statesmen who scan with aston-

with its songs of patriotic devotion to Father-

ance and heroic valor to a natural love for

The Crown Prince of Prussia is thus

Most people in England are familiar

with the appearance of his Royal Highness, and I am not sure that a Prussian would

take it as a compliment "He has a very English look," But in his face and figure;

the light brown hair, thick moustache, and

dense beard, not allowed to exceed due pro-

portions, are German, or, at all events, be-long to our Crimean camp days; but the bright blue eve, the honest full look, the

broad brow, and the bronzed, rudy cheek, have what we vain Islanders call the regular John Bull look, and there are few men in

the isle who can boast a more powerful frame

the breadth of the chest. The Prince

wears the universal flat military cap, with

red band, and small circular rosette in front

over the peak, a uniform frock cost, double

breasted, with a single order around his

photographed by the London Toncs corre-

ready for the appointed hour.

spondent:

are among the London committee for the re-lief of the sick and wounded in the Franco Syria and Egypt two hundred and fifty thousand, in Switzerland two bundred and fifty thousand, in the Scandinavian States Belgium and Holland five hundred thousand - French exiled Republicans in this country are preparing to follow the example of the arch-Republican, Victor Hugo, and reand in the British Islands five bundred thousand Germans. But it is in America that the outside German emigration has deturn to Paris veloped into the grandest proportions. In our own city and in Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and St. Louis whole wards are almost entirely peopled by Germans In Pennsylvania they are so numerous -An inscription on a column at Danhieu: near Luxemburg, declares that Casar encamped there, and "Ceres now smiles where horrid war once raged." -The French cable between St. Pierre and in some counties that the local laws are officially printed in German as well as in Duxbury is now repaired, and the tests are perfect. All three of the Atlantic cables are English, and in several of the Western States ow in complete working order.

they compose almost a majority. In round numbers the Germanic race and its offshoot -The Austrian Consul at Berlin, a very wealthy man, has placed several houses in Berlin, and many vacant lots, at the disposal of the authorities, for hospital purposes. -Newspaper correspondents, wild bears volves, and members of the demi-monde have In Brazil, ever since the ealistment there of the disbanded Germans who had served in the Schleswig-Holstein war, they have re-tained a firm foothold, and in Buenos Ayres, by the force of circumstances, been driven in

Foreign Gossip

- Jenny Lind and Florence Nightingale

have to do the same, and treat questions of public law and propriety in the light of com-mon sense and public opinion. To the utter disregard of their vexations, the army of in-

vasion will proceed in its course, and when

The People of France,

[From the New York Tribune.]

Two months ago, Louis Napoleon Bona

arte was Empgror of France. He saw fit

declare war against Prussia on a most

frivolous pretext. In the first place, if Spain

it was none of the said L. N. R's business;

in the next place, when the German Prince declined the Spanish throne, even the pre-text was taken away. We know of few wars

more wanton or unjust than that waged against Prussia by Napoleon III.

Prussia took up the gauntlet so wantonly thrown down: her King explaining that he

warred upon Napoleon, not on the French people. In a very short time, he had routed Bonaparte's armies in half a dozen pitched battles, shut up one army in Metz, and sur-

compelled to surrender at discretion, Napo-

If King William was sincere in his pro

eon himself being among the prisoners.

large numbers of late into Belgium. So says a London paper.

—M. Thiers is said to be overjoyed at the prospect of his fortifications, which have Colombia, Chili and Peru they own some of een a laughing stock for forty years, turning out to be useful. He recently rode out to inspect them with Gen, Trochu.

—The British workingmen are in advan

of their government in expressions of sym-pathy with the French Republic. Their in gate of the Teutonie stock in all parts of the globe at 60,000,000 souls. This estimate stinct is as true now as it was when in our struggle they gave their hearty sympathy to the North and the cause for which it fought. —The Marquis of Hertford, who has just died in Paris, was an early and constant friend of the Emperor Napoleon III. It was he who urged the then Prince Louis Nafor a race so persevering, so expansive and so notedly prolific, represents a tremendous power for to-day and for to-morrow; and ishment the overwhelming force that United Germany in Europe has just exhibited in crushing the colossal military empire of France in a six week's campaign begin to soleon to hasten to Paris and put himself self forward in the popular eye, in the crisis of the reaction from February, 1848; and be remained faithful in his belief in the Empe-

ror's star to the last. Count de Paris on the War Defents of

The European mail of the 25th of August reports the following extract from a letter of the Count de Paris, addressed from Twickenham on the 20th ult, to a friend in Paris: What events within three days! What rude shocks for every French heart! You will well understand how much we suffer in the presence of this national disaster, when, to aggravate our distress, we are compelled to be passive spectators. The refusal of the to be passive spectators. The refusal of the request made by my uncle and my brother is, in this respect, cruel. That refusal has revented me sending to Paris a letter, with the same object as theirs, that would have arrived a little later. Only to think that Paris is to be hesieged, and that on these very fortifications the last boulevard of France this great masculine Teutonic voice ming-ling the words of brotherhood and freedom raised thirty years ago by Louis Philippe and the Duke of Orleans, there will not be land. It is an imposing revelation of our immediate time, this sudden disclosure of single member of the Orleans family among the defenders of the country. And what, a vast, liberty-loving element all over the perhaps, is harder to bear than all, in our world—this recognized presence, in days so lately thought to be degenerate, of "home," "household," "country," "honor," "free-dom" on the lips of a cosmopolitan race who unite profound skill, indomitable perseverdisinterested importunity the public seconly the motives of a restless ambition. But do not think of us; think only of the splendid army which is upholding the honor of France, and of all those brave citizens most recently collected at Paris, who will save our peace and all domestic virtues. Let us take heart, again, who believe in the better desti-nies of mankind. God has His champions

ountry from the last humiliation. Republican County Tickets. BUTLER-Representative-L. S. Friend County Clerk-Alex. Steams. Clerk of District Court-J. R. Ward. Probate Judge—H. T. Sumner.
County Attorney—J. A. Moulton.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—S. Shotwell.

County Surveyor F. C. Buck. Douglas, Senators L. J. Worden, J. Vincent. County Superintendent—H. C. Speer. District Clerk—B. D. Palmer.

County Attorney-John Hutchin; Representative, 35th District - W. G. Mcl. Representative, 39th District-

Representative, 40th District - H.C.Fisher Wilson County Republican Ticket. For Representative 77th District, John

For Probate Judge, Melvin Mickel. For Superintendent of Public Instruction. W. Burke.

THE next Legislature will probably stand about as follows: Senate, Republicans 25; Democrats, 00. House, Republicans 91; Democrats not to exceed 5.—Topeka Com-

000,000 bushels.

WITH more candor than judgment, an rthodox Democratic journal—the Augusta (ia.) Chronicle—thus explains the course to

ly recommended on the score of future party success."

Frank Blair's policy all the time! "Wait until the Democrats elect a President," he said,—"then reconstruction shall be upset."

"So act that the North shall believe that we We want to elect a Leavenworth man United State Senator this winter. The great Sidney is not supposed to be lead yet. "The snake is scorched but no

had in an ordinary State Convention. Let everybody look to the next Legislature as they looked to the late convention, and see to it that each man goes to Topeka, with no istaken idea as to the sentiments of his con-

OFFICE SUP'T INDIAN AFFAIRS & LAWRENCE, KAN., Sept. 14, 1870.

lay encamped around Paris, when dissen-sion and revolution were within, and only 50,000 Prenchmen defended the city, Wellington wrote, on the 2d of July, to Blucher in these words: operative on the same, and of the 70,000 Inndians in this Superintendency, we have

non, Topeka & Santa Fe Railre

House, last evening, for the purpose of transacting important business. The following are the names of the persons present: F. P. Baker, of the Topeka Record; C. G. Foster, of the Topera Record; G. G. Poster of the Kanssa City Journal; G. F. Prescitt Leavenworth Commercial; G. W. House holder and J. F. Kerney, Kanssa City Bulle

Antlene Cattle Market.—The Abileme Chronicle, in reviewing the cattle market of the past week, says 125 cars were shipped, during the past week, from the